

JUNCUS GREENEI AND RHUS GLABRA IN QUEBEC

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Juncus Greenei Oakes & Tuckerman was found for the first time in Quebec, at Cap-de-la-Madeleine (St.-Maurice Co.), on August 20, 1947, during the foray of the Torrey Botanical Club. The rush grew in dense formations in a clearing, in a *Pinus Banksiana* barren.

Its rigid habit and its brown calyx give it a rather unusual aspect to one familiar with Quebec Junci. The distribution, as stated in *Gray's Manual* (7th ed., 1908): "sandy or barren soil, Me. to Vt. and N. J.; locally about the Great Lakes", tends to stamp it as a southern species which one would not expect to find as far north as reported herein. A specimen was sent to Professor M. L. FERNALD, who has been kind enough to communicate the following note and observations: "Thank you for this fine sheet of *Juncus Greenei*. It is the first we have had from Quebec and a great extension northward in this longitude. Although abundant on sterile sands, acidic rock and worn-out soils near the coast of New Jersey, Long Island and New England, the species reaches the sand-dunes of southwestern Nova Scotia at the northeast. In western Maine and in the White Mts. of New Hampshire, it ascends to bare granitic summits and slopes up to 3800 feet. It avoids the largely calcareous Green Mts. of Vermont but swings north to the southern and western borders of the Adirondack area of New York. Farther west it reappears on the north shore (Algoma Distr.) of Lake Huron, thence west into Minnesota, going south to sands along the Great Lakes, etc. in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Your new station in St.-Maurice Co. suggests that it will turn up in more siliceous areas between there and Algoma". (M. L. FERNALD, in litt. Feb. 24, 1948).

A careful revision of the material collected in the Ottawa river valley and labelled *Juncus tenuis* Willd. or *J. macer* S. F. Gray has so far proved fruitless. However, botanists in the Ottawa district should be on the lookout for this interesting species.

Actually, the region around Lake St. Peter, with its lengthy stretches of sand, serves as the northernmost limit for many

southern elements, i. e.: *Aster linariifolius* L. var. *Victorinii* Fern., *Carex Merritt-Fernaldii* Mack., *C. Muhlenbergii* Schk., *Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt., *Convolvulus spithameus* L., *Cyperus filiculmis* Vahl var. *macilentus* Fern., *Lechea intermedia* Leggett var. *laurentiana* Hodgdon, *Lilium philadelphicum* L., *Prunus susquehanae* Willd., to which list one should now add *Juncus Greenei* Oakes & Tuckerman.

Rhus glabra L. has been searched for in Quebec for a long time, and was at last found, in August 1947, in Farnham, Missisquoi Co. It grew on a sand-ridge close to a large bog remarkable for its rich flora: *Habenaria blephariglottis* (Willd.) Torr., *Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dumont, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. var. *pseudopodium* (Blake) Farwell, *Utricularia geminiscapa* Benj., *Woodwardia virginica* (L.) J. E. Smith.

A party consisting of Messrs. Albert COURTEMANCHE and Aubert HAMEL, of the Service de Biogéographie de l'Université de Montréal, and the author of this note, assisted Dr. J. E. Potzger of Butler University in the transportation of boring-equipment during his survey of the bogs of the province of Quebec. At Farnham, looking for a suitable path through which to cart the cumbersome instruments through the bog, two members of the group were stranded and sheepishly returned with the woeful tale that they had inadvertently walked through *Rhus Vernix* L.

Poison Sumach, however, is very rare in Quebec. It is known only from East (?) Templeton, in the Ottawa Valley, Laprairie, in the vicinity of Montreal, Ste. Victoire (Richelieu Co.) and St. Chrysostome (Huntingdon Co.).

After a careful search the author located about a hundred individuals of the harmless *Rhus glabra* L., the species itself a brand new addition to the flora of Quebec. As *Rhus typhina* L. surrounds the stand, the hybrid (\times *R. hybrida* Rehder) may well turn up eventually.

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